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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. In November 1952 the Chinese Communists controlled fishermen in the coastal areas of Kwangtung through the General Frontier Defense Office of the Kwangtung Public Security Bureau.
2. An island fisherman branch association was established in the Wanshan Islands (113-46, 21-56) to take charge of the fishermen on these islands and Tunghao (113-14, 22-10).
3. Fishermen direction associations were established in the following places to take charge of fishermen in their respective areas:
 - a. T'angchiahuan (113-36, 22-22)
 - b. Wantzu (112-36, 23-50)
 - c. Santsao (113-22, 22-00)
 - d. In the coastal areas of T'aishan (115-18, 23-58):
 - Tuhu (112-16, 22-44)
 - Ch'ihhsi (6357/3405)
 - Kuanghai (112-48, 21-58)
 - Haiyen (112-34, 21-50)
 - Hsiach'uan (0007/1557)
 - Shangch'uan (0006/1557)

These fishermen direction associations were under the command of the Second Frontier Defense Branch Bureau.

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e. In the coastal areas of Yangchiang (111-53, 21-52):

Taao (112-17, 21-47)
Tungp'inghsu (112-14, 21-44)
Chap'o (111-46, 21-37)

These fishermen direction associations were under the command of the Second Frontier Defense Branch Bureau.

4. Each fishermen direction association was headed by a chief and a deputy chief. Under them were five sections, covering political matters, investigation, organization, production and general affairs. Each of these sections had a chief, a deputy chief, and four to six clerks.
5. Fishing personnel, both men and women, were required to join units of ten fishing boats which were headed by Communist-trained fishermen. All fishermen were required to report any unusual movements or strangers they might see in their areas.
6. On 11 November LI Ch'ing-t'ang (2621/1987/2768), chief of the Fifth Frontier Defense Bureau in Ch'ien-shan (113-32, 22-14) called a fishermen's meeting in Wantzu, which was attended by about 170 registered fishermen. LI announced that fish could be sent to Macao only through the Communist-sponsored Wantzu fishing guild. LI Shun-k'ai (7812/7211/7030) and about nine other fishermen opposed the decision but were immediately arrested on the charge of violating the people's interest. At midnight of the same day approximately thirty fishermen took their ships to Macao, saying that they would rather be jobless than controlled by the Communists.

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[REDACTED] Comment. According to the New York Times of 8 January 1953, more than 400 fishing junks, with some 3,000 persons aboard, sailed into Hong Kong in November 1952 after a mass flight from the Chungshan area of Kwangtung. Chinese Communist control measures in that area were said to have provoked the fishermen's flight. The article quoted the fishermen as saying that control measures fixed the price and sale of their fish and required them to report to local fishing associations at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily.

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